

Financial Statement

FOR SEPTEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for Month of September, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. Treas.

Sept.		
3 Geo. Speed, subscriptions.....	\$.50	
3 J. Reiser, contribution Br. No. 11 to W. S. D. B. to Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	
3 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, dues \$3.00, on account \$1.25.....	4.25	
3 Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 Columbus Industrial Union No. 170, dues.....	2.25	
3 J. H. Leonard, Bulletins.....	.05	
3 New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, subscriptions.....	2.00	
3 Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, subscriptions 70c, convention reports \$5.00.....	5.70	
3 G. Moffett, subscriptions.....	.50	
3 Portsmouth Machinists Local No. 39, dues.....	3.00	
3 C. L. Larson, literature 15c, button 35c, subscription 50c.....	1.00	
3 S. L. Beattie, subscription.....	.50	
3 San Jose W. S. and D. B. Branch 191, contribution.....	9.25	
3 Portsmouth Industrial Union No. 39, duplicate charter.....	.50	
3 Albert Ryan, convention reports.....	20.00	
3 E. W. Lovelace, subscriptions.....	1.00	
3 S. Spittal, literature \$1.00, subscription 50c.....	1.50	
3 Galene Local No. 68, W. F. M., contribution to Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	
3 Spokane Industrial Union No. 223, dues \$9.00, supplies \$2.00.....	11.00	
3 Denver Industrial Union No. 125, dues \$7.50, balance on bill \$1.50.....	9.00	
3 Jamestown Industrial Union No. 365, dues.....	1.50	
3 J. H. Sabine, subscription.....	.25	
3 Oklahoma City Industrial Union No. 239, dues for June \$2.10, dues for July \$1.65, assessment \$2.00.....	5.75	
3 Wichita Industrial Union No. 224, dues.....	2.40	
3 G. Hanger, literature.....	3.50	
3 Chicago Machinists Local No. 52, dues.....	3.00	
3 H. F. Cole, subscriptions.....	18.50	
3 T. Maxwell, subscription 50c, donation \$1.00.....	1.50	
3 New York Labor News Co., collected for Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund \$59.15, share Parks' expense \$108.10.....	167.25	
3 D. Crocker, literature.....	6.50	
3 Portsmouth, O., Industrial Union No. 321, Br. 1, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 G. Speed, subscription.....	.50	
3 Illoquiam Industrial Union No. 276, subscription.....	.50	
4 C. Starkenberg, subscriptions.....	2.50	
4 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, contribution \$3.00, supplies 30c.....	3.30	
4 J. Laliz, literature.....	.35	
4 Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, dues for August \$2.70, assessment \$3.00.....	5.70	
4 Chicago Steel Workers' Union No. 550, on account.....	2.30	
4 Denver Blacksmiths and Helpers Union No. 15, convention report.....	2.00	
4 Pittsburgh Industrial Union No. 212, assessment \$1.50, literature \$3.00.....	4.50	
4 Milwaukee Industrial Union No. 123, dues.....	6.00	
4 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 356, dues.....	4.20	
4 Nome Industrial Union No. 264, charter fee.....	10.00	
4 W. H. Allen, subscription.....	.50	
4 N. Beekman, subscriptions.....	1.00	
4 Denver Industrial Union No. 125, convention reports.....	4.00	
4 H. A. Miller, subscription.....	.50	
4 Richmond, Va., Industrial Union No. 9, charter fee.....	10.00	
4 Louisville Industrial Union No. 73, supplies.....	.45	
4 J. Kahn, subscription 50c, convention report 70c.....	1.20	
4 Rhyolite Industrial Union No. 258, dues \$45.00, balance due \$25.00.....	70.00	
4 Chicago Industrial Union No. 167, dues \$1.50, organizing fund \$5.00.....	6.50	
4 New Bedford Industrial Union No. 157, dues \$65.85, on account \$24.50.....	90.35	
4 Newark, N. J., Industrial Union No. 24, charter fee Hungarian Branch Machinists.....	10.00	
4 Olynville Industrial Union No. 530, for constitutions sent.....	3.00	
4 Blue Island Transportation Workers Union No. 17, subscriptions \$1.00.....	1.00	
4 C. E. Payne, buttons \$5.00, subscriptions 75c.....	5.75	
4 W. H. Harter, subscription.....	.25	
4 S. Johnson, literature.....	.75	
4 Lake Charles Industrial Union No. 289, dues.....	2.10	
4 J. J. Ettor, sale of literature.....	6.15	
4 E. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 174, dues.....	1.05	
4 J. McCall, donation.....	2.50	
4 Bessell Industrial Union No. 516, literature.....	1.25	
4 Cleveland Industrial Union No. 89, dues for March \$3.30, for April \$3.00, for May \$3.15, for June \$2.70, for July \$3.15, for Aug. \$3.15, supplies \$1.25.....	19.55	
4 F. Claflin, subscriptions.....	2.00	
4 M. Lederman, collection for organizing fund.....	1.45	
4 J. J. Ettor, sale of literature \$1.35, donation \$1.00.....	2.35	
4 D. T. Murphy, subscriptions.....	1.00	
4 A. S. Brown, literature.....	.10	
4 E. Besselman, contribution.....	1.00	
4 Cleveland Machinists Local No. 33, dues.....	1.50	
4 D. Goldstein, subscription.....	.50	
4 Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, contribution.....	1.50	
4 New York Industrial Union No. 58, assessment 50c, subscription 50c, literature \$1.00.....	2.00	

7 Blue Island Transportation Workers Union No. 17, dues \$2.00, assessment \$1.00.....	3.00	
5 T. Takahashi, subscription 50c, literature 10c.....	.60	
7 Dawson Industrial Union No. 76, on account \$20.00, literature \$1.50.....	21.50	
7 Hartford Industrial Union No. 160, subscription 50c, supplies 50c, literature 30c.....	1.60	
7 F. P. Wieble, subscription.....	.25	
7 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$9.00, constitutions \$2.50, supplies \$1.50.....	13.00	
7 Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, subscription 35c, convention report \$1.60.....	1.95	
7 Houston Industrial Union No. 270, dues \$6.00, subscription 50c, buttons \$4.20, literature \$3.65, contribution \$13.05.....	27.40	
7 W. S. and D. B. Br. 207, Aug. 86, convention contribution Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	
7 M. Rand, subscriptions.....	1.00	
7 New York Industrial Union No. 59, on account.....	15.00	
7 Omaha Industrial Union No. 86, convention report \$2.00, assessment \$1.75.....	3.75	
7 L. Levinson, tickets sold.....	.50	
7 W. J. Pinkerton, button.....	.35	
7 C. Cronknight, dues member at large.....	.50	
7 Detroit Industrial Union No. 159, subscription 25c, literature \$3.11.....	3.36	
9 W. W. Slagle, subscription.....	.25	
9 G. H. Hill, subscription.....	1.00	
9 Geo. Speed, subscriptions.....	1.00	
9 South Bend Industrial Union No. 360, dues.....	6.00	
9 H. Johnson, subscription.....	.25	
9 Albert Ryan, dues for D. F. Connor, member at large.....	4.00	
9 A. W. Lillja, subscription.....	.25	
9 Chicago Ladies' Tailors Industrial Union No. 538, Br. 1, dues for July, Aug. and Sept.....	90.00	
10 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, assessment \$5.00, subscriptions \$1.00.....	6.00	
10 I. March, subscription.....	.50	
10 T. Maxwell, contributions collected for July, Aug. and Sept.....	1.50	
10 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, subscription.....	.50	
10 J. H. Walsh, subscriptions.....	1.00	

10 St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, dues.....	2.10	
10 Guffey Industrial Union No. 555, dues.....	15.00	
10 Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, dues \$8.55.....	8.55	
10 A. Erickson, subscription.....	.25	
10 Omaha Industrial Union No. 86, subscriptions.....	1.50	
10 P. Rohm, subscription.....	.50	
11 G. M. Conover, convention report.....	2.00	
11 Chicago Scandinavian Br. No. 2, on account dues for May, June, July and August.....	6.00	
11 G. Bland, dues for R. Dixon \$1.50, convention report \$3.00.....	4.50	
11 W. Edgar, literature \$4.00, contribution \$1.00.....	5.00	
11 Plainsfield Industrial Union No. 260, assessment \$3.50, convention report \$1.00.....	4.50	
11 L. Katz, literature.....	2.50	
11 F. Hiesman, subscription.....	.50	
11 Jamestown Industrial Union No. 365, convention reports.....	3.00	
11 New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, dues.....	4.05	
11 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$9.45, assessment \$1.50, supplies \$1.00, constitutions \$3.00.....	14.95	
11 Tacoma Industrial Union No. 169, dues.....	3.15	
11 T. Gibney, button.....	.70	
11 Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, dues \$3.00, buttons \$17.50, subscription 35c.....	47.85	
11 H. Martin, subscription.....	.25	
11 F. J. Wolfe, literature.....	.50	
11 W. J. Donaldson, subscription.....	1.00	
11 Spring Valley Industrial Union No. 353, dues for July, Aug. and Sept.....	10.75	
11 London Industrial Union No. 328, on account.....	2.00	
11 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, contribution \$1.50, subscription 50c.....	2.00	
11 R. Clausen, Bulletins.....	2.00	
11 Louisville Industrial Union No. 74, in full account.....	7.60	
11 Hamilton Industrial Union No. 554, dues for July \$1.95, convention report \$2.00.....	3.95	
11 M. Engel, subscription.....	.25	
11 K. Tetsuka, contribution.....	2.00	
11 P. Goldis, convention report.....	.50	
11 W. Lindstedt, subscription.....	.50	
11 J. Panecner, subscription.....	.50	
11 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$12.00, subscription 50c.....	12.50	

11 Hamilton Industrial Union No. 251, dues.....	3.75	
11 Bush Industrial Union No. 107, dues.....	3.75	
11 W. Hermann, convention report.....	1.00	
12 Eugene Fischer, dues L. U. No. 522 Br. 1, \$75.00, dues L. U. No. 522 Br. 3, \$22.50, dues L. U. No. 95 \$15.00.....	115.50	
12 C. H. Seaholm, subscription.....	.50	
12 Blue Island Industrial Union No. 17, dues \$6.50, subscriptions \$1.50.....	8.00	
12 Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, dues.....	3.75	
12 J. Brewer, subscription.....	.50	
12 P. Lundgard, dues member at large.....	2.00	
12 Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, dues.....	1.50	
12 R. Roadhouse, subscription.....	1.00	
12 Dawson Industrial Union No. 76, literature.....	20.00	
12 Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, literature \$1.00, buttons \$3.00.....	4.00	
13 A. Friend, contribution.....	5.00	
13 Bovey Industrial Union No. 529, dues.....	10.00	
13 Springfield W. S. and D. B. F. Br. No. 177, contribution.....	3.00	
13 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscriptions.....	1.00	
13 Vallejo Industrial Union No. 283, dues.....	3.00	
13 Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 195, dues.....	10.00	
13 J. V. Anderson, subscription.....	.25	
13 Old Forge Industrial Union No. 511, in payment of bill.....	19.00	
13 Portland Industrial Union No. 92, dues \$7.50, handbooks \$1.00.....	8.50	
13 St. Louis Industrial Union No. 188, dues.....	8.25	
13 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, assessment.....	2.00	
13 W. E. Trautmann, dues for Aug. report \$1.60, buttons \$1.00.....	1.00	
13 Cleveland Machinists Local No. 33, dues.....	7.50	
13 J. Levey, convention report.....	2.00	
13 Anacosta Industrial Union No. 105, dues.....	15.60	
13 M. L. M. Forberg, dues member at large.....	.25	
13 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, convention report \$1.00, duplicate charter 50c.....	1.50	
13 New York Industrial Union No. 179, convention report.....	2.00	

13 Christopher Industrial Union No. 556, contribution \$7.00, constitutions 50c.....	7.50	
13 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 526, assessment \$25.00, dues for Aug. \$8.10, supplies \$2.00.....	35.10	
13 Port Richmond Industrial Union No. 74, dues \$6.00, literature 75c.....	6.75	
13 W. Wilcox, subscription.....	.25	
14 E. Brandt, literature.....	3.50	
14 Pullman Transportation Local No. 500, assessment.....	6.00	
14 A. I. Storck, subscriptions.....	1.20	
14 E. Koettgen, convention report.....	1.00	
14 M. Durkin, subscription and Bulletins.....	6.00	
14 O. A. Canfield, balance funds of defunct local No. 85.....	3.34	
14 R. Stromberg, pluggers.....	1.75	
14 J. H. Schwend, convention report and balance credit.....	5.00	
14 J. H. Schwend, convention report for A. Schey.....	2.00	
14 A. Mueller, literature 40c, button 35c, contribution \$1.25.....	2.00	
15 T. Cole, subscription.....	.50	
15 Button sold at headquarters.....	.10	
15 J. Amoling, convention report.....	1.40	
15 H. J. Huber, button.....	.35	
15 F. Lesser, button.....	.35	
15 O. Justh, literature sold.....	2.15	
15 T. J. Cole, button.....	.35	
15 J. Leonard, tickets sold.....	2.20	
15 W. J. Pinkerton, subscriptions \$1.00.....	1.00	
15 San Pedro Industrial Union No. 195, dues.....	3.00	
15 J. V. Anderson, subscription.....	.25	
15 Portland Industrial Union No. 92, constitutions.....	5.00	
15 J. Easton, literature.....	.50	
15 J. Bradansky, convention report and Bulletins.....	2.05	
15 J. Matz, convention report.....	2.00	
15 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscriptions.....	1.00	
15 St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, contribution Preston Smith fund \$2.00, convention report \$1.60, buttons \$1.00.....	4.60	
15 W. E. Blood, subscription.....	.25	
15 W. E. McCue, subscription.....	.25	
15 Chicago Industrial Union No. 167, convention report.....	1.00	
15 Nelson Industrial Union No. 325, dues \$30.00, contribution \$9.25.....	39.25	
15 P. Bohm, button.....	.35	
15 Oklahoma Industrial Union No. 239, dues \$1.65, assessment \$2.75.....	4.40	
15 J. Kahn, literature.....	.30	
15 Olneyville Industrial Union No. 530, dues \$7.50, buttons \$2.50.....	10.00	
15 M. Lederman, dues July, Aug. and Sept. 75c, subscription 50c.....	1.25	
15 Pittsburg Industrial Union No. 215, subscriptions \$1.00, dues \$4.50, literature \$4.00.....	9.50	
15 H. F. Filentje, subscription.....	.50	
15 H. Miller, button.....	.35	
15 W. Walters, convention reports.....	8.00	
15 J. H. Walsh, convention report.....	1.40	
15 J. Juergenson, tickets sold.....	31.80	
15 J. Connolly, charter fee Bakery Workers Local No. 46, New York.....	10.00	
15 Los Angeles Industrial Union No. 12, dues \$22.50, subscription 25c, convention reports \$3.00.....	25.75	
15 E. C. Williams, subscriptions.....	1.00	
15 E. Besselman, contribution to organizing fund.....	1.00	
15 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, dues \$11.25, amount due \$1.25, supplies \$1.50.....	14.00	
15 A. C. Freeman, button.....	.37	
15 Redondo Transportation Workers Local No. 87, bill due.....	2.25	
15 Kansas City Industrial Union No. 8, convention report.....	1.00	
15 Wm. Jurgens, convention report \$2.00, dues member at large \$2.00.....	4.00	
15 San Pedro Industrial Union No. 533, convention report.....	2.00	
15 M. W. Fennell, dues Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.....	1.00	
15 W. R. Parks, convention report.....	1.50	
15 Oklahoma Bakery Workers Union No. 226, charter fee.....	10.00	
15 M. Lindner, tickets sold.....	1.70	
15 Mrs. L. M. Forberg, dues member at large 25c, constitution 50c.....	.30	
15 O. Justh, literature sold.....	.70	
15 U. Sprinchorn, convention report.....	1.50	
15 M. H. Stadler, subscription.....	.50	
15 St. Joseph Industrial Union No. 18, subscriptions 75c, literature \$4.50.....	5.25	
15 Portland Industrial Union No. 92, dues.....	7.50	
15 Newport News Machinists Local No. 30, convention report.....	1.00	
15 Paterson Industrial Union No. 152, balance August tax.....	174.00	
15 W. Veal, convention report.....	1.50	
15 Brooklyn W. S. D. B. Br. 4, contribution.....	5.00	
15 Moyle Industrial Union No. 338, supplies.....	5.35	
15 E. S. Payment, for tickets sold.....	1.00	
15 New York Clothing Workers Union No. 59, assessment.....	1.75	
15 B. H. Williams, convention report.....	1.00	
15 Toronto Industrial Union No. 198, dues for June \$1.20, balance \$1.30.....	2.50	
15 A. Fernet, tickets sold 50c, literature 11c.....	.61	
15 N. Reigate, convention report.....	1.00	
15 J. Donovan, subscriptions.....	1.00	
15 W. E. Trautmann, convention reports.....	.20	
15 A. Simpson, tickets sold.....	2.30	
15 G. M. Conover, literature sold.....	2.07	
15 G. Nelson, convention reports.....	2.40	
15 J. W. Connolly, charter fee metal workers, Philadelphia.....	10.00	
15 Columbus Industrial Union No. 257, dues.....	3.00	
15 Canton Industrial Union No. 259, dues for August \$1.80, assessment \$2.00, contribution \$1.00, convention report \$2.00.....	6.80	
15 Monaca Industrial Union No. 106, on account \$5.00, literature \$1.50.....	6.50	
15 E. Slack, convention report.....	2.00	
15 H. F. Jensen, convention report.....	2.00	
15 San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, convention report.....	5.00	
15 J. E. Steiger, subscriptions.....	1.00	
15 Detroit Industrial Union No. 159, convention report.....	1.00	
15 W. S. Johnston, supplies.....	.50	
15 H. Heslewood, subscription.....	.50	
15 Phoenix Industrial Union No. 153, contribution \$10.00, subscription 50c.....	10.50	

(Continued Next Week)

MANIFIESTO A LOS ASALARIADOS

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 11

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 12

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 13

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 14

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 15

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 16

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 17

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 18

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 19

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 20

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 21

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 22

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 23

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 24

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 25

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 26

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 27

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 28

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 29

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 30

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 31

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 32

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 33

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 34

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 35

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 36

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 37

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 38

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 39

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 40

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 41

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 42

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 43

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 44

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 45

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 46

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 47

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 48

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 49

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 50

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 51

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 52

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 53

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 54

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 55

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 56

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 57

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 58

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 59

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 60

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 61

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, No. 62

IND

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY W. M. J. PINKERTON

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(Continued)

Competition in the mechanical department, in reduction of operating expenses, forbids proper and skilled attention being given to the automatic appliances and in the operating department competition in the hurried movement of traffic forbids the coupling and proper testing of air. It takes time to couple 100 cars of air and it takes a longer time to release it for switching purposes and, as time is money, the workers are forced to supply the neglect to couple the air by riding on top facing all manner of death traps as well as the inclemencies of the seasons, performing duties that would not be necessary if proper care was given to the use of automatic appliances, the neglect of which results in death to the workers and public alike as the following illustration will show:

In all large cities there is what is commonly known as terminal districts, or terminal divisions, extending from five to fifty miles. The physical characteristics on these terminals are many trains passing over railroad crossings, under viaducts, in fact coming in contact with all of the obstructions referred to in paragraph 35 of personal record, and against which employees are admonished to protect themselves from personal injury by avoiding the risks as per instructions in paragraph 36. These instructions, however, are from the legal department. The operating department issues bulletins compelling the workers to ride on top, one at the head end of train and another at the rear end. Weather conditions are not taken into consideration. It may be 110 in the shade or it may perhaps be 25 degrees below zero; perhaps the worker may have just completed some task where great exertion was required and wearing heavy winter clothes may be bathed in sweat, the next instant to be called on to meet the tortures of a living hell for 2 or perhaps 3 hours, because some college graduate, in endeavoring to make a record in the regular routine, the workers being the limit of the least competent, are in regular routine; the flagman flags, not against trains on parallel tracks, but to protect rear end of train under order, if a car about 50 car lengths from engine was wrecked on account of bad axle, broken flange or rail, the train parting would cause a sudden application of the automatic brakes, bringing the entire train to a standstill and act as a warning to all hands to immediately protect against traffic on parallel tracks in all directions, until the extent of the damage was ascertained.

But reverse these movements and allow this train to proceed, as is commonly the case, with a limited number of automatic air braked cars coupled, or, as in some cases, without any, let the night be dark and stormy, the rails slippery, a car leaves the track along by the portion attached to the engine for a short distance; again breaking away from forward part of train, it is left isolated, unprotected, and leaning over in such a position as to interfere with the high speed passenger train without affecting the block system. The workers on the rear portion, thinking that perhaps the train is independent of the engine, proceed with their duties in regular routine; the flagman flags, not against trains on parallel tracks, but to protect rear end of train under order, if a car about 50 car lengths from engine was wrecked on account of bad axle, broken flange or rail, the train parting would cause a sudden application of the automatic brakes, bringing the entire train to a standstill and act as a warning to all hands to immediately protect against traffic on parallel tracks in all directions, until the extent of the damage was ascertained.

Two passenger trains on the high speed passenger tracks, one on its way north, the other with its load of human freight for the south, are rapidly approaching the scene above described, the night is pitchy dark, the elements are raging as if in mimic glee at the panoramic scene about to be enacted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOW LONG SHALL WE BE SUBMISSIVE TO CAPITALIST BOSSES?

BY J. L. RAUCK

The conditions existing today are beginning to arouse the entire wage-earning class to the fact that wages are constantly decreasing and the cost of living is continually increasing. Therefore, the question confronting them is, How long shall this continue and what shall be the preventative?

My experience has taught me that only by removing the cause do you have an immediate and lasting preventative. Supposing a member of your family to be stricken with sickness, and symptoms are rapidly developing into what you know to be a dangerous disease, and hearing convinced by past experience that the aid of a quack doctor would mean death to the present sufferer, and also destruction to the coming generation, you immediately secure the services of a competent physician, who at once will start removing the "cause" of the disease, and the convalescence of the patient is immediately noticeable.

So with the conditions of today. The symptoms of wage slavery have been developing for years, and by the aid of our quack doctors (better known as the A. F. of L. labor leaders) our conditions are growing alarmingly worse, and mean defeat on every hand to the workman of today and destruction to the coming generation.

Therefore, let us call upon the competent physician, the I. W. U., have the cause removed (known better as wage submission to the bosses), and our condition will immediately improve, thus paving the way for the future generations, who shall be treated as men by men.

The I. W. U. is appealing to the working class to develop their latent powers, and above all, their capacity for clear thinking.

You are a working man! You have a brain, and if you do not use it in your own interests, you are guilty of high treason to your manhood.

I think that the only necessary proof to any clear-minded man that the I. W. U. is the real workingman's organization is the fact that presented itself at the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Ohio, October 5, 1907, when ten I. W. U. men were killed.

Having demanded the abrogation of a few arbitrary rules adopted by the company, which were unjust and against the real interests of the employees, they decided with the prevailing sentiment throughout the movement to take a stand against such rules.

The company, receiving a tip through some source, tried to defeat the move, but ten determined men stood pat. Just as soon as the men left their machines they were declared discharged and given five minutes to leave the shop, and when leaving the shop in which they had been working they were met by some "hays" and the company had deputized as police to take them in charge, thereby discouraging their mode of procedure of going through the different departments.

The noble "hays" then marched them to the pay window to receive what was due them in the company's estimate, but which was really less than one-fourth of what they had actually produced. After each man had received his mite

they were then marched by the noble "hays" to the gate and made free men.

They were treated by the company as some man-eating tribe that had sprung up all of a sudden in their midst and aroused them from the peaceful slumber they had been enjoying for some time. Their final act was the placing of these ten men's names on a little blue card, and depositing it in the employment office for future reference.

The actions of that company on that occasion proved its fear for such an organization. So when you have an organization that the capitalist bosses are fighting, you have an organization that every workingman should support, if he expects better conditions. In the case of the I. W. U., if you have an organization that gives the bosses no fear whatever, allowing them to organize without hounding them in every move they make, such organization is detrimental to the workingclass. The bosses know they can pit one man against another such organization, and at the opportune time defeat them in detail.

Why should we have such great respect for the capitalist class, and think they are so necessary and be so friendly with them, as the American Federation of Labor advocates.

The answer is simple: The A. F. of L. is a capitalist organization from beginning to end. It is the labor lieutenant on up to the generals in the Civic Federation—a body composed of capitalists; then how can it be other than a capitalist organization when it is controlled by capitalists? This is why they want you to respect them and be submissive, and if you refuse they will resort to one of the most contemptible, disgraceful, methods in vogue—black-listing.

Do they respect you? No; if they did you would have better conditions. Are they so good and friendly with you, as to invite you to their banquets, and go automobile riding with them? No; I should say not. Then how can there be harmony between the capitalist class and the working class, if there is no respect or friendship?

The capitalist gets the money, you get the work.

The capitalist goes to the banquet, you go to market.

The capitalist goes automobile riding, you go afoot.

Fellow-workmen, do you know that the more conservative you are, the boss, the more industrious you are, and the more you produce, the worse off you are, for the sooner you produce more than can be gotten rid of in the markets, the sooner will the boss shut you down, and you will be shut out in the cold.

Does the workman of today realize the fact that in some respects he is not so well off as the chattel slave was? He has no fear of losing his job. He was not blacklisted. He had food, clothing and shelter, and now and then, seized with a desire for freedom, he tried to run away from his master. You do not try to run away from yours. He does not have to hire a policeman to keep an eye on you. When you run, it is in the opposite direction—when the whistle blows.

HERVE'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

(From the Daily People)

Before an immense, cheering throng of working men and women of Paris Gustave Herve, editor-in-chief of La Guerre Sociale and recent delegate to the Stuttgart Congress delivered an address on the work of the Congress. He said, in part, speaking of the debate on anti-militarism:

"Comrades, if I were a diplomat, I would say to you, 'Oh, things were fine at Stuttgart! The Social Democracy is composed of men as thorough anti-militarists and anti-patriots as we.' But I am no diplomat, so I shall give you frankly my impressions."

"I did expect to find, upon arrival there, men powerfully organized men who were doing things, comrades, courteous and cordial. On this point my expectations were not deceived. I began to be a little uneasy on the Sunday the Congress was opened. My uneasiness was caused by the fact that at a great meeting in the open air I saw 40,000 German Social Democrats assembled, without being able to discover among them a single police officer. That annoyed me. I said to myself, 'The fact is that these Social Democrats are very well dressed, they must be very angelic folks, for the prefect of police of Stuttgart to allow them to meet thus in the open air, 40,000 strong, without detaining a single squad, is without more ado.' But my uneasiness changed to stupefaction when I met the leaders of the German Social Democracy."

"I am not forgetting that they are a sister party. I shall speak of them with all the respect demanded by Socialist fraternity. But nevertheless we must express ourselves freely and frankly about each other. I did not stop them from calling me an insolent fellow and a blackguard, and I conversely they must now allow me to give my own personal opinion of them."

Here is the substance of the speech delivered by Von Vollmar, the head of the Socialist right wing. The ideas of Jaurès and Vaillant to put in the same bag with those of Herve. They are the same thing. I do not see how a Socialist party tolerates in its ranks a man like Herve. As to the proposition made at it by Jaurès, we cannot even look at it; let him withdraw it without more ado."

While Vollmar was speaking I heard about me murmurs of disapproval and sneers, even from the delegates who at Nancy had voted against the Yonne motion. I heard the remarks, 'What an old fellow! What an old black head!' For myself, it seemed to me as if I were listening to the military chief of Somaliland delivering an address to his army and navy veterans. (Laughter and applause.)

"But this attitude did not in the least astonish me. For a long time I have known that in France we would none of him in a radical party. (Laughter.)"

But Bebel came before me with the prestige of a man who had been one of the working class from the first hour: who had served eighteen months' imprisonment for his energetic protest against the annexation of Alsace-Lor-

raine; with the prestige of an organizer of the first rank, an orator of great talent. Judge, then, of my bewilderment when I heard him say, without provocation, for they were almost the first words of his discourse:

"The propaganda of Jaurès is at bottom identical with the proposition of Herve. That propaganda cannot be carried on in Germany. Your Nancy convention has adopted a resolution of which we can accept neither the spirit nor the letter. We can do here nothing of what you demand of us. If we were to make a similar propaganda, if we were to speak of opposing insurrection and a general strike against an order to mobilize, it would result in the Socialist party being destroyed under the attacks of the courts."

That is precisely the basis of Bebel's first speech. The second time, when he fell called upon to take the floor in the committee, where four or five hundred delegates were in attendance to take in the debate, it was for the purpose of explaining to us for the space of an hour that the Social Democracy that war was impossible because it cost too much; that the war fund of Germany would be drained in three or four days; that the European governments could not make war; that, consequently, on, under Bismarck, for the preservation of their political position and their electoral seats; that they followed Bebel like a flock of sheep, just as our friends, the Guesdists, follow Guesde. And, in closing, I cried: "Follow the flag of yermel, I am an exile; and now enter France, you will see float over our insurrectionary communes the red flag of the International which you will have betrayed." (Great Applause.)

I must say that there was no occasion for this speech to discount very much, for when the Stuttgart resolution was forced upon him, it was agreed by all the big guns of the party that it should be voted on by acclamation when he should make a statement; they feared to have Bebel speak again in public.

That was the attitude at the Stuttgart Congress of the leaders of the German Social Democracy.

Robber and Arch-Hypocrite

T. T. Timayenis, a man of intellectual attainments, was employed for many years as a teacher in the family of John D. Rockefeller. At one time in their association the head of the oil octopus advised the teacher to invest his savings in oil stock. The teacher acted upon the advice, and he felt that he had been guided by his rich patron. All that he had and all he could get went into Rockefeller's hopper, until, in due course of time, he found himself without resources. Rockefeller had said to him: "I shall make a barrel of money for you if you will but follow my plans and suggestions."

When Timayenis' funds were all in Rockefeller's keeping and he could no longer provide himself with everyday necessities, he went to the oil king for help. In the following graphic manner Timayenis tells of an interview with his prey:

Before taking our seats around the table Mr. Rockefeller unexpectedly—at least for me—precipitated himself upon the floor, threw his long and ungainly legs as far as he could, buried his face within both hands, leaned upon the sofa and offered a prayer, during which he thanked the Lord for the power which the omnipotent God gave him to overcome his enemies and to exercise supreme power for his daily bread, etc., etc. Mr. Rockefeller wore no coat, and coatless he took his usual seat of the evening before.

I tried my best to relieve the gloomy silence, but was useless, for I was answered in short monosyllables on the fact that my pupils were taught to eat in silence.

Breakfast over, Mr. Rockefeller said: "Mamma, I shall be home for supper only."

He addresses his wife by the word "mamma," and she, in return, calls him "papa."

With these words he arose, donned his coat, and left the house.

About 4 in the afternoon Mr. Rockefeller returned, not in good spirits and apparently suffering more than was his custom from dyspepsia. He looked at me with indifference, and I, in return, eyed him with unconcern.

I do not know how the conversation afterwards turned to matters of religion.

After supper, a mere repetition of the one already described, the conversation gradually became more interesting, and we touched upon the subject of the origin of the disciples of Christ. This brought about the subject of poverty, the various sorts and conditions of men; in fact, the elements that composed society.

Rockefeller yawned and yawned, and looked at me with eyes which lacked interest.

I explained to my pupils how vulgarly was to be avoided and despised, or how, regardless of how poor and low a man may be, he's a man after all, deserving polite treatment. I placed the vulgar among the lowest of the low, I grew elo-

qued and fervid as I urged upon my pupils that to be good and kind for the sake of goodness itself, and I explained how ignorance may be forgiven, but vulgarity never.

Mr. Rockefeller shifted nervously about in his seat, and I grew more eloquent and fervid without stint, vulgarity and the vulgar.

When I had finished Mr. Rockefeller looked at me for a minute or two, and then, in a harsh tone of voice, asked: "When I intend to do a thing, I stop short as I turned my eyes upon him, stopped for just a minute, and then continued in his cold and deliberate manner of speech—"I mean, professor, how long do you intend to stay with us, for I really think—"

I was at once upon my feet, not giving him time or opportunity to finish, fully realizing the importance of quick action on my part.

"I can hear you, sir, because of a business matter which weighs heavily upon me, and for which you are responsible. I mean, sir, to have you act justly toward me, and you shall be relieved of my presence just as soon as I have your answer to the matter which has brought me here."

Never before have I seen Rockefeller so hesitating, so uneasy, so uncomfortable, and I said: "It is now, perhaps, late to ask you to tell me now," with emphasis upon the word "now," "if you will be at leisure tomorrow."

Mr. Rockefeller broke in: "Tomorrow is Saturday—"

"Yes, sir, and I ask if it will be agreeable to you, sir, to grant me an interview tomorrow."

"I think you exaggerate the importance of your troubles," Mr. Rockefeller said, as an evanescent smile flitted over his wan countenance. "We shall go for a walk together tomorrow, in the forenoon, and I hope you will feel better afterward."

"I hope so, sir, for I will be glad to think of you, sir. It all depends upon you, sir."

And with these words I bade good-night to all and retired to my room.

Breakfast over the next morning, Mr. Rockefeller asked me if it could be agreeable to take a walk with him, and I readily accepted this invitation.

We started in silence, and walked and walked until we found ourselves in a secluded spot, where at last I had the opportunity to make a statement.

"Well, this is a nice spot to rest," he said, as he sat down.

"It will do very well," I replied, and I walked on, but emphatically, I told him of my losses, how I contracted debts which I was unable to satisfy, how I bought and bought his oil upon his advice, how, in a word, I was reduced to poverty, and I drew before him the miserable future awaiting, perhaps, my sisters in far away Smyrna, whose support I was. I told the man how I parted with my school

books and library, and I appealed to him, as a friend, to advise me what to do.

He sat silent, unmoved, imperturbable, as he listened to my outburst.

"I tell you, sir, nothing for you," he said. "I am sorry, but I lost millions, yes, millions, believe me, professor. I lost millions where you only lost thousands. I need all my resources to save myself. I have to have every day, yes, every day, millions to fight my enemies successfully—I need millions."

"Stop, man!" I cried out in despair. "Stop talking about your millions. There remains to me but one course to pursue. I shall tell everything."

I quickly turned upon my heels to go, but Mr. Rockefeller halted me. "Have you really lost everything?" he asked, "have you no security to offer?"

I told you, sir, how I lost everything. I told you what obligations I contracted, I told you that I only hold the copyright to my 'Greece in the Times of Homer' in the Times of Homer," \$3,500, not much, but I shall gladly assign it to you in return for your aid. What I ask is only a loan, you will collect the royalties, and when you are paid, then, and only then, you may turn over to me the author's right to the book again."

Mr. Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire, I told you what my annual income would be, more than sufficient for you and the poor and destitute in the great state of New York, the man who could pay, perhaps, the cost of the recent war between Japan and Russia and still be well off, I pleaded poverty and hard times, and finally he agreed to loan to me, upon my making over to him a full and complete assignment of my copyright in 'Greece in the Times of Homer,' \$3,500, not much, but I shall gladly assign it to you in return for your aid. What I ask is only a loan, you will collect the royalties, and when you are paid, then, and only then, you may turn over to me the author's right to the book again."

"But I shall have to borrow the money myself," he continued, "for I am hard up. I shall have to give you a letter which you will present to a friend who transacts my private business. You will find him on the fifth floor of the Standard Oil Building. He will prepare all legal papers, which you must sign. I shall have to pay 6 per cent for the money, and I shall not ask you to pay anything more than this for yourself, and I shall ask no bonus from you."

"In the meantime you will promise not to speak one word as to what took place between us. I shall have the letter returned just as soon as we return home, and you can start today for New York."

I agreed, and we retraced our steps in silence.

In due time, after returning to New York, I presented Mr. Rockefeller's letter to a signatory, and the papers that were given me, not even taking the trouble to read them over, was given a check, and I started for the street, once again to begin life anew.

How the Railway Carmen Were Organized in Hudson, Wis.

In the spring of 1903 the Great Grand Chief Ronemus was taking a scud through the country. Visiting Hudson, he succeeded in organizing a carmen's local with a half dozen members. Later in the summer C. M. Lee went to work at the Hudson shops, commencing to advocate the U. B. R. E. organization. Some of the men commenced to think that it was the only organization for railway employees. This reached Ronemus' ear, so he visited Hudson again in October. This time he was a little more successful in gaining members, as he gave very favorable promises, and if we got the right and correct statement, they had 213 applications in all. But the majority only gave their applications and received the secret work, and Ronemus paid in another cent after that. Finally they got wise to the fact that it was a worthless organization to belong to. So at last it had not enough members to hold meetings. It was the same way in the "Twins Cities."

This was the death of the carmen in Hudson. Yes, to all organized labor. At last the men awakened and realized their distress, and came together at a meeting July 27th, 1907, to discuss a method of bettering their condition. Chas. M. Lee gave a short lecture on the merits of being organized in a strong organization that stayed by its members and protects them, as the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization seemed to be very pleasing and favored amongst the men, and they wanted to hear more about that union.

Application was made for organizing a temporary union, and they had to affiliate with some organization. Seventy-three men signed their names. The next meeting was called for August 3rd, and C. H. Axelsson, from Minneapolis, came up to Hudson and represented the I. W. U., but before he was introduced he was told by several persons not to take up any length of time. We found later that it was the boosters for the carmen's union. Axelsson only spoke about ten minutes, as he knew that his time was limited. Mr. E. M. Knott stated that he had opened a correspondence with the carmen's organization, and suggested that no action be taken until they had a chance to hear from them. It was granted. Axelsson requested the privilege to be present and meet the carmen's representative. The majority of the people thought that would be fair play. No meeting was held until August 23, when the carmen's representative arrived. Mr. Knott then called a meeting. Only about twenty-five men were present, as none but a few knew about this meeting. It may be well enough to give a copy of a letter from the carmen to Mr. Knott:

"Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2, 1907."

"E. M. Knott,"

"Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 6th addressed to J. W. Watts has been received, and we will reply. Would say that we will write to Brother Riley, our organizer, this evening, concerning your place, and have him call on you at his earliest convenience."

"We do not know when he will get away from Milwaukee, but will have him call on you. In the meantime it would be well enough for you to get all the names that you can for the application for charter, which we will send you, take all the information that is called for, collect the charter fees, so that when the organizer comes everything will be ready for him."

"Hoping that we will soon hear of a lodge at your place, we remain as before."

"Yours in F. W. & T. B. L."

"W. F. DONALDSON,"

"G. S. T."

Mr. Southern was the carmen's organizer who visited Hudson August 23. He was referred to by Mr. Lee about meeting with a representative from the I. W. U. His reply was that he could not under any circumstances comply with the request. The meeting was opened by Mr. Southern, who introduced his principal effort, which was designed to stab the I. W. U. in the back, and promising the men increase in wages if they organized in the carmen's and stayed with them a year or over. After Southern had closed his speech, the meeting was opened for discussion.

Lee then made a motion that no action should be taken at that meeting; the motion was seconded. Mr. Knott offered an amendment to the motion. Knott's amendment was that they should proceed and take applications and organize. Objected to by Lee as an amendment; it was contrary to the motion; the first motion was taken down in order to get the other through. Knott put his motion before the house; objected to by Lee on the ground that the motion was introduced before the former motion was acted upon and that it was unconstitutional and as he found the rules and regulations to take action with only 25 members out of 100, as the number in the temporary organization was. This was overruled by the chair. Lee asked for the floor. It was granted, but he was told not to be so long. Lee started to answer a few of Mr. Southern's remarks about the I. W. U. This was refused by Knott and his mob, who acted as if they never had been inside of a hall with a carmen. They stamped their feet and hooted so the chair had to call them to order. Knott then remarked that they had heard enough and knew all about the I. W. U. and did not need any more of it. Everybody who wanted to join the carmen was ordered to remain in the room, the rest to depart from the room.

Another meeting for shopmen was announced to be held August 27. Axelsson from Minneapolis happened to be in Hudson that evening, and as he found that the shopmen had an open meeting, he, in an innocuous, entered the hall, but in the few minutes was noticed by Knott, who called attention to the fact that the representative from the other organization was in the room. Mr. Southern said: "Oh! oh! get him out. He should not have the privilege to walk through the door, but be thrown out through the window." Axelsson politely left the hall with the others who knew that the carmen's union is not worth belonging to. When he left some one said in a broken language, "Come back after 2,000 years." Others said, "Come back within six months," and others said that the carmen was on the side of three months. This is the condition of affairs in the carmen's union.

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is, you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c
Constitution of the I. W. U., 5c
Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c
"Industrial Unionism," E. M. Knott, 5c
"Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by E. M. Knott, 5c
"Address on I. W. U. Preamble," by E. M. Knott, 5c

Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN

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Industrial Union

HANDBOOK

Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the

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